

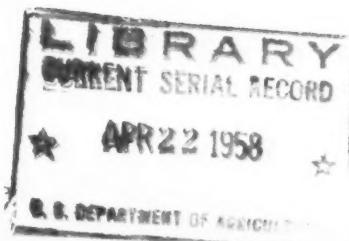
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# Cornell Countryman

March, 1958

Price 15c



FARM AND HOME WEEK SPECIAL





*Farming Spreads Its Wings*

## JOHN DEERE Tractor Power and New 6-ROW Equipment

It's here—a new way of farming that permits cotton farmers to meet and whip the bugaboos of bad weather, limited working time, and mounting labor and fuel costs by "going 6-row" with John Deere.

Now—with the eager, aggressive power of modern John Deere Tractors and the wide, hungry span of John Deere 6-Row Equipment—cotton farmers are right in the forefront of today's stepped-up farming pace. They can count on cutting fuel costs and working hours by as much as 1/3 and on increasing the efficiency of power and labor by as much as 50 per cent. And they are finding that it all shows up with a bigger figure on the profit side when tally is taken at the season's end.

### It's Another John Deere First

The first in the field, the new John Deere line of 6-row equipment is a complete line which, for southland farmers, includes 6-row corn and cotton planters, 6-row bedders, and 6-row cultivators—each a part of the continued John Deere policy of "being there with the tools when they are needed"—each designed to carry on in the great tradition established in their John Deere 4-row counterparts.

Of course the big power and economy built into modern John Deere Tractors with the unmatched combination of modern features make them take naturally to 6-row farming, insure new savings in time, labor, and fuel for the farmer who "goes 6-row" with John Deere.



The John Deere 870 6-Row Bedder, shown here, "eats up the acres" with a broad, 6-row spread and leaves strip after strip of efficiently bedded or listed land behind.



The 684 Cotton and Corn Planter, shown here, does an accurate job of drilling or hill-dropping on flatland, on beds, or in furrows, planting six rows on every trip across the field.



**JOHN DEERE**

"WHEREVER CROPS GROW, THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND  
FOR JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT"

RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING BY LINK-BELT MAKE FARMING EASIER, MORE PROFITABLE

# What every "ag" engineer should know about drives and conveyors:



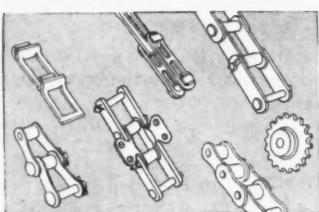
**CHAIN does it better—  
and this  means  
the best in chain**

SUBJECTED to ever-increasing work loads . . . exposed to dust and all kinds of weather—today's farm machines need drives and conveyors that perform positively, without slip, with minimum wear. Nothing else answers those demands with the efficiency of chain.

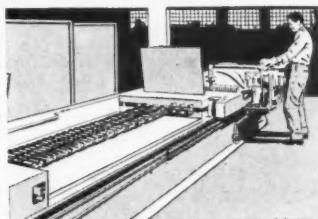
And on over 400 leading makes of farm equipment, Link-Belt is the chain specified. By giving designers the correct answer for any combination of requirements—strength, load, hp, speed—this complete line offers unmatched flexibility in applying chain to modern machines.

Since 1875 Link-Belt has worked with America's agricultural engineers to increase the efficiency of farm machinery. Then as now, the Link-Belt trade-mark  identifies the best in chains and sprockets.

THIS J. I. CASE 420 CORN PICKER incorporates both Link-Belt precision steel roller chain and "AG" chain—each chosen for its ability to satisfy specific operating conditions.



COMPLETE LINE of Link-Belt agricultural chains, sprocket wheels and attachments permits cost-saving specialization—offers the right chain for all your conveyor and drive requirements.



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LABORATORY CONTROL assures you that each chain meets rigid uniformity specifications. Our modern laboratory continuously explores new refinements to increase chain life.

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14,584



## **What it is... What it offers**

**location:**

Executive and General Offices—Ithaca, N. Y. Six hundred retail outlets and franchised dealers, 130 manufacturing plants and warehouses in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania.

**established:**

1920

**employs:**

4200 in nine divisions and general offices

**products  
and services:**

Feeds and fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and farm chemicals, farm hardware, lawn and garden items, and petroleum products. Service to farmers and rural home owners, such as bulk feed and fertilizer delivery, and oil burner installation and maintenance. Marketing of eggs, poultry, grain, beans and a variety of other commodities for the northeastern farmer.

**positions  
available:**

*Management:* retail outlet management, petroleum plant management, and egg processing plant management. Opportunities for advancement to territory and division management positions.

*Sales and Technical Service:* retail outlet salesmen and sales managers. Opportunities for advancement to territory salesmen, sales managers, division sales managers' positions. Technical field service work requiring specialized training in certain phases of agriculture.

*Staff Departments and Services:* accountants and auditors to enter the Controller's Department, occasional openings for people trained in advertising, industrial engineering, and agricultural research. Occasional openings for chemists and bacteriologists in the cooperative's quality control laboratories.

**qualifications and  
training:**

Training and/or experience in fields related to opportunities outlined above. Each year G.L.F. hires 4-year and 2-year college graduates for placement in training programs in retail management, egg plant management, sales, and accounting. On-the-job training is the basic method followed in these programs, supplemented by special schools and conferences.

**for an interview:**

G.L.F. representatives visit a number of schools, colleges, and universities in the Northeast to interview men seeking careers in agriculture. See your Placement Counsellor or Director for details. Otherwise, write or phone Selection Supervisor, Personnel Relations Department, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

**Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc.**

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# Cornell Countryman

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#### **Cover Story:**

Farm and Home Week's big event—the Annual Student Livestock Show sponsored by Cornell's Round-up Club.

—photograph by Cornell Round-up Club

The Cornell Countryman is published monthly from October to May by students in the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics, units of the State University of New York, at Cornell University. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printing by Art Craft of Ithaca, Inc. Subscription rate is \$1.75 a year or three years for \$2.75; single copies, 25 cents.

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To keep our reputation of having the best in food, we've recently added new thick, rich Malts and Shakes—ready to enjoy in seconds. Try one soon; you'll like it.

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7 a.m. to 12 Midnight



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18 karat gold  
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**Editorials**

**As we go to press:  
the editor's last words.**

I Gerald P. Hirsch, being of sound mind and body (after eight publications), leave the following to those who will continue long after I am gone:

To next year's editor, "Bunnie" Dervin, I leave all my problems, headaches, and leaky skylight. Drip . . . drip.

To Buildings and Grounds I leave the pumpkin on top of Roberts Hall and the stone eagle perched on a chair.

To the visual aids department I leave a few minutes of silence and the dozen photos we never returned.

To the girls behind the desk in Mann Library I leave a table on wheels that unfolds upon command.

To our board of directors I leave an alarm clock so that meetings will end on time.

To the head librarian at Mann I leave one week's notice of circulation.

To Professor Shapley I leave thanks for his patience plus a few hundred farm practice ballots.

To Secretary Benson I leave all the farmers' problems plus a few million dollars to see his soil conservation program through.

To next year's business manager I leave this year's unpaid bills and an autographed picture of Elvis Presley.

To Martin Oworen, research editor, I leave a crystal ball and an inside line to the pentagon.

To the graduate students in the biology office I leave a book of matches.

To the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products I leave a down payment on the first car made out of corn cobs.

To our advertisers I leave my thanks for their much needed financial aid.

To the students who have read the Countryman I leave my thanks . . . for their patience.

To the Commodity Credit Corporation I leave a list of products that the future market of Antarctica will need.

And to all who have aided the Countryman with criticism, advice, more criticism, pictures, more criticism . . . I leave a staff that will leave little peace for those who love peace.—G.P.H.

**Welcome!**

**W**ELOCOME to Farm and Home Week, 1958. This week is made for you, the farmers, homemakers, and students of New York State. Cornell has been preparing for your visit for many months: we have braced ourselves for an invasion of blue-jacketed teen-agers; the barns and judging pavilion have been newly cleaned and sawdusted; all the doors have been opened in the buildings of the Ag., Home Ec., and Vet. Schools.

Lectures, exhibits, shows, contests, all sorts of things are waiting for you. There are people from all over who have come to talk to you: professors, fellow visitors, students, debate contestants talking their poor little hearts out, lecturers on topics of interest to farmers and homemakers.

Everything is here awaiting your inspection and participation. All you have to do is enjoy it all. Happy Farm and Home Week.—J.H.B.

# What Now, Ezra D.?

By GERALD P. HIRSCH

EZRA Taft Benson prophesied in 1955 that the agricultural road ahead "will be smoother than the one we have been traveling." As yet agriculture hasn't found a smooth road. However, this could prove true in the future. But farmers are interested in the present. The influences of past and present government programs on farm prosperity have been analyzed and interpreted by economists. The results follow:

**LOWER SUPPORTS**—Secretary Benson's most recent plan was to reduce support prices. Advocates of low supports envision a decrease in production, due to lower prices, leading to free markets for farm products. The fallacy of this program is that wheat and cotton reductions are due to acreage allotments and not price. Lower price supports will not solve the problem of surplus or low incomes in the near future.

**ALLOTMENTS**—This program partially solved the problem of surplus. Wheat and cotton production decreased, but an increase in feed grains occurred. Furthermore, there is strong resistance to further land reduction.

**SOIL BANK**—The Soil Bank was an effort to further reduce allotments, but a great deal of political resistance is present due to the program's high cost. The merchants oppose the program due to a forecasted reduction in fertilizer and equipment sales. The most recent failure has been the conservation reserve. The reserve aims to pull entire farms out of production by paying the farmer for planting his land with trees. This hasn't worked due to the high prices that farmers ask for taking their land out of production.

**STORAGE AND EXPORT DUMPING**—This is the least unpopular of programs and will receive much future consideration. Though this program doesn't attack the problems of surplus or income it does help to alleviate it. The program's shortcomings are not enough foreign markets, and increased competition from other countries in existing markets.

**FARM AND HOME PLANNING**—Nothing has been accomplished due to limited scope.

**SELF HELP AND BARGAINING ASSOCIATIONS**—There is some sign of government approval, but collective bargaining is useless unless the government intervenes.

It is evident that present agricultural programs offer no solution to the existing farm problem. Hope may be seen through a free market or in the expanded demand for agricultural products aimed at particular markets. It is every farmer's responsibility, however, to guide his production and increase his efficiency so that the prophetic future of farm prosperity may be realized.



This cartoon was printed five years ago in the Cornell Countryman; the road still isn't paved.

MARCH, 1958

## The **EMPIRE** Story

### Anybody

### Can Consign To

### **An Empire Auction!**

You do not have to be a member of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative to use its services. You can consign to any Empire auction just as you would to any other livestock auction! You will receive all the benefits of doing business with an outfit operated strictly to serve its users.

You see, the common stock at Empire is owned by six farm organizations. They elect the Board of Directors who set policies which will benefit everyone who uses Empire, even though they may not belong to any farm organization!

Many farmers do own preferred stock and FIVE PERCENT INCOME DE-BENTURE BONDS of Empire but they do not have to own these in order to use Empire.

More than 25,000 regular consignors are represented at each Empire stockyards by local advisory committees elected by those who use the markets. These elected advisory committees of farmers help market management by recommending local operating policies for the markets which will provide the best possible facilities and services to all market users.

The skilled and experienced marketing specialists who form the Empire working team are dedicated to making sure that you will always find that "it's good business to do business with Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative"!

Remember, you do not have to belong to anything to consign your livestock to any auction operated by

## **EMPIRE** Livestock Marketing Cooperative

### Stockyards at

Bath - Bullville  
Caledonia - Dryden  
Gouverneur - Greene  
Oneonta - Watertown  
West Winfield



Dean W. I. Myers

Dean Myers reminisces about old Farm and Home Week.

By DEAN W. I. MYERS, College of Agriculture

## In Days Gone By

ON behalf of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, I am happy to welcome you to this 47th Farm and Home Week. Staff and students alike have set aside this time to show you personally the work of your College in research, resident teaching, and extension.

You are invited to take full advantage of all the facilities, to see the exhibits, watch research in progress, attend lectures, take part in discussions, and talk over your interests and problems with the staff.

THIS year, Farm and Home Week has special significance because 1958 is the centenary of the birth of Liberty Hyde Bailey who initiated Farm and Home Week at Cornell in 1908. Dean Bailey felt that the people should come and see for themselves what their College does to help them.

Farmers' Week, as it was called in those days, had its beginnings when farmers who carried out experiments in cooperation with the College came together to discuss the results of their

voluntary efforts with the College staff. Dean Bailey conceived the idea of opening these meetings to all people. Farmers' Week in 1908, with its 99 attractions, was the first such event in the east and among the first in the United States.

THE State College of Agriculture is the only State supported research agency for an industry with sales of \$900 million in 1957 and with total assets of two and one-half billion dollars. The College helps to solve problems of all important farm products through its 18 departments at Ithaca and the six at Geneva. A full-time academic staff of 400 plus 250 graduate assistants work for New York agriculture through research, teaching, and extension work.

Research to help agriculture and rural living is carried out not only in laboratories but also on more than 500,000 plots at Ithaca and Geneva and on 27,000 more plots on farms throughout the State.

THIS year, in accordance with the growth, complexity, and importance of New York agriculture, approximately 75 exhibits and more than 100 different events and activities have been scheduled each day.

Today, New York agriculture is big business—nearly a billion dollar business. New York State has more farms and farm output than all six New England States combined. The State's

Evolution of Farm and Home Week -- an early showmanship contest.



105,000 farms cover more than 15 million acres. Five and one-half million acres produce harvested crops. Nearly 10 million more acres make the State a dairyland.

A recent study of 342 dairy farms in the State shows an average investment of more than \$40,000 a farm, compared with less than half of that figure in the late '20's. Moreover, average investment per man is \$22,500, nearly double the capital investment per worker in many industries.

The State's one and one-third million cows produce products valued at more than \$400 million annually. The \$150 million poultry industry, which ranks second only to dairy, annually produces, in addition to eggs, about 10 million broilers, one million turkeys, and seven million ducks. Third place in New York agriculture goes to potatoes and truck crops, with fruit in fourth place.

New York agriculture ranks first in the country in production of buckwheat, cabbage, ducks and onions. It ranks second in production of milk, ice cream, apples, grapes, sour cherries, beets for processing, cauliflower, maple sugar and syrup, and greenhouse and nursery products.

Through the Extension Service, results of this research are carried into every community in New York State. Last year, it was estimated that more than 600,000 families were assisted by Extension programs.

In the classrooms and laboratories of the College, more than 2,000 full-time students study to become tomorrow's leaders in farming and agricultural sciences, industries allied with agriculture, education, and government.

From a consumer's point of view, New York farmers and their families, backed by research, have enabled everyone to eat better for less money. In 1925, an hour's take-home pay, on the average, bought 5½ loaves of bread, or 1½ pounds of steak, or 3½ quarts of milk. In 1956, an hour's take-home pay, on the average, bought 11 loaves of bread, or 2 pounds of steak, or 8 quarts of milk. In 1830, the average farm worker produced enough for himself and three others; today's produces food and fiber for himself and 20 others.

Dairy: a 400 million dollar industry.

N. Y. State ranks second in country for nursery and greenhouse products.

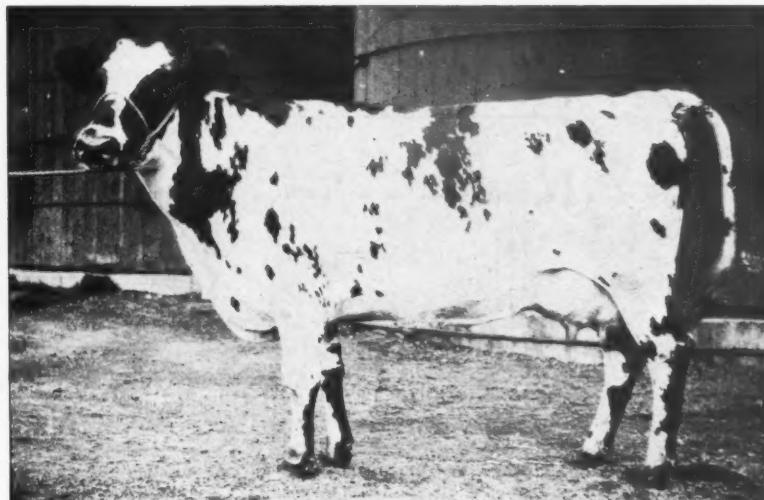
Farm and Home Week has something of interest for farmers, homemakers, rural residents, suburbanites, truckers, processors, marketing men, and others. All are represented in some phase of this vast open house.

**T**HIS Farm and Home Week may be much larger than the event I attended as a Chemung County farm boy, but its purpose is the same. It was at the second Farmers' Week that I gained a greater appreciation of agriculture, a healthy respect for the problems of the farmer, and a pride in my association with this basic industry.

Our society, as well as our agriculture, is highly competitive and is becoming even more so. It is the job of the College to help people look ahead at the opportunities and challenges awaiting them. It is at an event such as this that people get new ideas and inspiration for a more efficient agriculture and a better rural life.

The founder of this University would have liked Farm and Home Week and the relationship between the people and the College, for it was Ezra Cornell's profound conviction that agriculture needs science, that education is essential for the farmer, and that men and women should share equally in the educational opportunities of their College.

Poultry industry -- valued at 150 million.





Dean W. A. Hagen

Dean Hagen invites Farm and Home Week visitors to the Vet Open House.

By DEAN W. A. HAGAN, College of Veterinary Medicine

## Our Doors are Open

I am glad to accept the opportunity offered by the *Cornell Countryman* to welcome you, our Farm and Home Weeks guests. The State Colleges at Cornell are your colleges. They are supported by your taxes. You have a right to see your property and get acquainted with your "hired" men. We are glad to have you visit us and see what we are doing. We welcome your comments and criticisms.

This year the Veterinary College plans to show you its fine new plant. Please check your program for the conducted tours that we have planned. You will see more and learn more about us by joining one of these tours

than in any other way. You may visit at other times, of course, but since our teaching work will continue during the week we will not be able to conduct individual tours.

THE Veterinary College was authorized by the Legislature of 1893 and began operating in 1896. The old buildings near the center of the campus were mostly outmoded and ill-suited to modern teaching and research in the medical sciences. Since we built not for today alone but for the future, the new plant, occupied last August, is undoubtedly the finest and most modern in the world.

A field station of 133 acres is also operated by the Veterinary College and it also leases several lots of land nearby. On these we house most of our larger experimental animals. At our field station we have several well equipped laboratories, notably our Virus Disease Research Institute. In other parts of the State — at East Aurora, Canton, Earlville, Oneonta, Kingston, Farmingdale, and Eastport —we operate regional diagnostic and service laboratories.

THE Veterinary College is a professional school. One of its primary jobs is to train young men (and a few young women) to serve as private veterinary practitioners. Through these people we reach all animal owners of the State. About two-thirds of our graduates become private practitioners. The other third engage in a wide variety of occupations including teachers, research workers, Army and Air Force officers, officers in the U.S. Public Health Service, employees of pharmaceutical and biological manufacturing companies, meat inspectors for governments from the national to the local level, veterinarians for zoological parks, staff members of medical schools, and extension service veterinarians. For many years we have not been able to meet the demand for our graduates.

Treat Out  
More Often

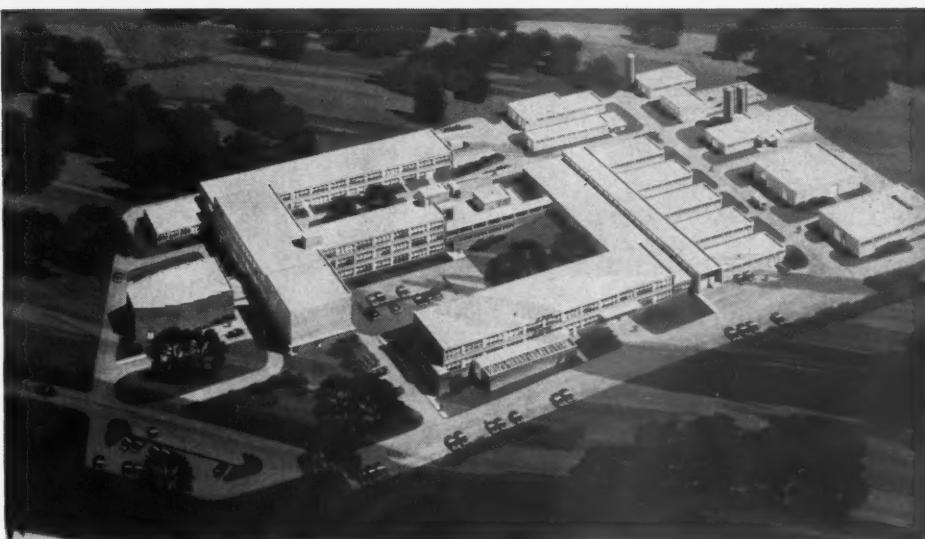
... it's a pleasure at the new

**COLLEGE SPA**

216 EAST STATE STREET

Your Host, Pete Atsedes

Cornell's New College of Veterinary Medicine



We estimate that the teaching of young people to become veterinarians is less than half the job that we do. Like the other State-supported schools here, we do a great deal of research and a substantial amount of extension teaching. Many of the new facilities that you will see are primarily for research work. Our extension activities are, in part, like those of the other colleges in that we send faculty members to appear on many programs arranged through the extension services of the College of Agriculture, or directly through the County Agents, in which the contacts are with farmers and livestock owners. We do an even greater amount of work with the practicing veterinarians whom we support by supplying help whenever they face serious problems which they feel incompetent to handle, and for whom we also supply help to aid them in keeping abreast of advancing knowledge by conferences, short-courses, and a supply of printed information.

THE word seems to have gone out that it is very difficult for students to get into the Veterinary College. Probably this idea has been somewhat exaggerated. It is true that the veterinary curriculum, like that of most of the professions, is more difficult and exacting than some others, but it isn't necessary that applicants have a straight-A record in their previous scholastic experience to have a chance of acceptance. For more than 20 years we have had more applicants each year than we have been able to accept, and acceptances have been on a selective basis. Under these conditions it is not surprising that those who present scholastic records that are poorer than average are turned down quite automatically without reference to any other qualifications.

We know from past experience that most of these people would not succeed in our curriculum and we would not be doing them a service to accept them even if we had plenty of room for them. Those who have scholastic records that are average or a little above are given careful consideration and are interviewed by our faculty Committee on Admissions. We are interested in personal qualifications, for it is well-known that these are particularly important in the professions. We are also interested in the motivation of our students. Generally speaking, we prefer farm-raised boys since these generally have an intimate acquaintance with farm livestock and approach the study of veterinary medicine from a more practical viewpoint than do those who lack this background. We do not exclude city-raised applicants, providing they have shown their willingness to meet our Farm Practice Requirement by spending at least two full summers working full-time as farm hands on good farms on which livestock plays an important role in the operation. Each year we accept a considerable number of students with good background training, good motivation, and good personalities but with only average scholastic ability, and we reject as many more with brilliant scholastic records but with deficiencies in the other qualities desired.

THIS and all of the other 16 veterinary colleges in the United States require at least two years of general college work for admission, and these years must include specific requirements in chemistry, physics, zoology or biology, and English. Generally about one-half of our successful applicants each year have completed their

requirements in the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

I hope you will enjoy your stay on the campus. If you happen to know of any young man who is interested in becoming a veterinarian and you believe he has the qualifications to make good in this field, please tell him I shall be glad to correspond with him, or see him if he is in Ithaca.

## Zinck's Restaurant

Famous for

Charcoal-Broiled Steaks

Good Eating

Students Welcome

at

## Zinck's

# On the Domestic Side

Dean Canoyer reviews the role of home economics today and tomorrow.

By DEAN HELEN CANOYER, College of Home Economics



Dean Helen G. Canoyer

UNFORTUNATELY I do not have a crystal ball nor do I have the ability to foresee just what conditions will be in the future. However, because of the scope and focus of Home Economics it will always have a future so long as it adjusts to the changing needs of society.

HOME Economics focuses attention on the well-being of the home and family in the current environment and implements the contributions of some of the natural and social sciences and the arts to this end. It stands between producers and consumers, between the individual and social groups and between the home

and the community, state and nation. Home Economics is composed of many and quite different specializations. But the unifying force is its focus: on the home and family.

The world we live in is characterized by continual change. There have been great technological changes, increasing population with shifting urbanization and explosive suburbanization, economic depressions and recessions, wars and changing fashions and standards and levels of living. Home Economics, if it is to do its job, must also change and it has over the years. It has moved from the early "cooking and sewing" stage to its present broad type of education in which value concepts are emphasized in an attempt to provide to the young man or young woman the type of university education appropriate in our present society.

AN example of the contribution which Home Economics can make in the near future is found in Marketing Research in Business. Both business and home economics center their interest on the Consumer, the home, the family. Whereas business wants to know the temper of consumer acceptance in order to make more money, Home Economics wants to know what actually motivates the consumer and what are the short-run and long-run effects of choices, actions, value systems, etc. I believe that in the future Home Economics will be an increasingly more effective part of the research team in business, government and education.

It is not possible to forecast just what the changes will be in number, kind and importance in the future. Nor is it possible to state in what ways such changes will cause Home

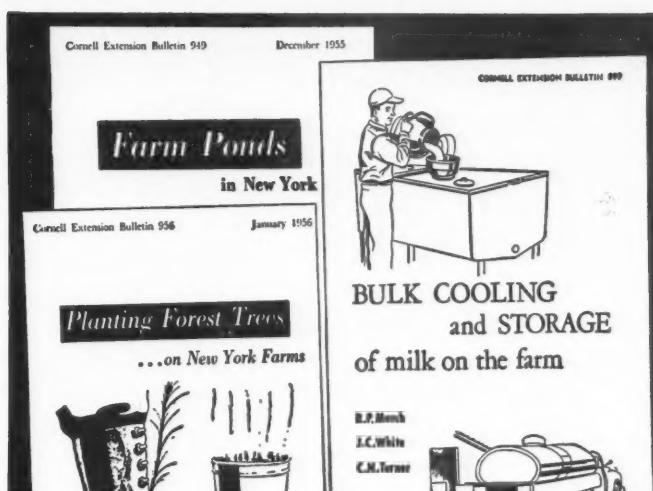
Economics to change. However, it appears that our population will be larger and unbalanced, that is, more women than men and the younger and older people will dominate the middle aged group. Automation will have inspired and forced many changes including those in schools and colleges. Research will have provided us with new and different food, clothing, housing, fuel, transportation, etc. New frontiers will be opened up in outer-space. There may be other and more important changes. But of this we can be certain, there will be changes in any future. Those very changes create a rosy future for Home Economics.

AT the moment, hovering on the verge of the "space age" and with the emphasis on defense and scientists needed to furnish the "know how" with which to build implements for physical protection, it seems that Home Economics has a greater and more challenging job to do than at any time in its short history. No matter how much money we spend on defense, no matter how many trained scientists we educate, no matter how many satellites we launch, if our citizens are not well educated and do not understand and appreciate the basic values in life and if we do not have strong and healthy families, our strong defenses, earth satellites and trained scientists will not be of final help to us. Any program such as the one in the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell which aims to prepare individuals to play an important role in building strong families, and communities in their homes and on the job is one of the most important programs in any university or college.

Some of Cornell's many extension bulletins.

## Extension Publishing is big business at Cornell.

By THOMAS J. O'NEILL '60



# Extending Cornell to You

PUBLISHING more than 2,000,000 publications a year—10,039,294 in the past five years—is big publishing business in anyone's language. And that's the publishing volume of Cornell's Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

FOR 70 years the colleges have been distributing all types of information through many channels and media to the people of New York State with extension bulletins high up on the popularity list. The great variety of subjects covered by these extension bulletins makes it possible for almost anyone to find a bulletin to fit his needs. For example, many give useful and practical ideas on scores of farming and homemaking problems; one may even start budding young stars on the way to stardom: "How to Prepare and Act a Part." Another, "As Others See You," deals with etiquette.

How and when did this vast publication business start? Director Isaac Phillips Roberts wrote the first experiment station bulletin at Cornell University in 1888. In his six page bulletin, Director Roberts described some new features of constructing a dairy house which doubled as a fruit storage or dwelling place in cold, windy locations.

In 1916 extension bulletins as we know them came into being. They were written in a simple, clear style for farmers and homemakers, although many were based on the more

technical experiment station bulletins.

During the war years extension publications became priceless. Such bulletins as "Potatoes for Patriotism," "Make Every Crumb Count," and "The Victory Wheat Plan" were prepared. These and many others helped families endure the long, difficult years of the world wars.

Cornell's agricultural and home economics publications have not only helped to win wars; they may also be contributing to peace. Through its foreign exchange mailing list, Cornell sends research publications to 554 institutions in all parts of the world, including behind the iron curtain. Through the exchange of scientific information, Cornell and other institutions are keeping a strong bond with agricultural scientists in all nations.

IN addition to the foreign exchange mailing list, a general mailing list is maintained for distributing the list of publications. This is revised annually and is sent to a special group of people. The greatest number of publications—about 75 percent—are distributed by county extension agents throughout New York State.

Thousands of people request these publications. At times, 300 to 400 letters a day come into the mailing room in Stone Hall, and 60,000 a year is a conservative number.

With such an extensive number of letters, there are bound to be a few

peculiar requests. Perhaps, one of the most unusual came from a perfume manufacturer who sent a letter requesting advertising space on the back page of extension bulletins. Enclosed in the letter was a sample of the advertising copy. It was a good try but it didn't work. Can you picture a perfume advertisement on the back of a bulletin : "Onion Production on Muck Soils"? Also, colleges cannot favor commercial concerns.

Letters such as these are few and far between, for most of the requests are for information to solve problems. Sometimes bulletins won't solve all the problems posed in a letter and one or more of the 25 departments in the two colleges is turned to. Some requests may be answered by one of the many mimeographed letters; bulletins are sent to cover the needed information in the remaining requests. In some way, all letters are answered. And, to be sure, these answers are welcomed by kind words of thanks.

EXTENSION Bulletin No. 1000, "Let's Have Milk," now in the process of being printed, is a milestone in the long history of preparing bulletins that help people make more money and make work easier and lives happier.

It's been big business — these 70 years of supplying agricultural and home economics information to millions of people.



Albert R. Mann Library

## From Quad to Quad:

- Will Suspension bridge fail? • Do the Statues Walk? • Does Beebe Spell Marriage?

By JILL H. BECKOFF '61

MANN Library is headquarters for Farm and Home Week visitors and studious Cornellians. It is one of the newest additions to the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Eco-

Libe Tower



nomics and among the most modern buildings on the campus.

ALBERT R. MANN, for whom this library is named was dean of the College of Agriculture from 1916 to 1931. For the last six of these years he ran the College of Home Economics as well. Mann attended Cornell as an undergraduate and held various positions both at the College and away from it before he became its dean. Among his extracurricular activities at this time was his marriage to a former coed. This led people to quote David Starr Jordan: "Marriages are supposed to be made in Heaven, but Cornell and Stanford Universities are hot rivals for Heaven in that respect."

Facilities are provided at Mann Library for study, research, and recreational reading. Students catch up on their news in the Ellis Room, reserved for light reading—no studying here. At the other extreme are the reading rooms, north and south, for quiet study. Upstairs are circulation and research facilities. A typing room, periodicals room, and an informal study room are also available.

Slightly older than Mann and more

steeped in tradition is Main Library, down the hill from the Ag Campus. This library is attached to the bell tower which gives out with chimes every fifteen minutes and serenades the Cornell countryside with melody three times a day.

Echoes of the chimes outshot the chimes themselves in some places on the Upper Campus. In other spots, they can't even be heard.

Many people, when they think of Cornell, think first of the Libe Tower. As freshmen, students are often annoyed by the constant clamor but, with time, they not only grow to tolerate the chimes but as upperclassmen, have come to love them.

LIBE Tower is open several times during the day and vies with Beebe Lake and Suspension Bridge for a position in Cornell mythology. It is said that a man is destined to marry the first woman he takes up to the tower or whom he walks around the entire edge of Beebe Lake. Suspension Bridge is reserved for those less willing to commit themselves: the story is that if a girl refuses a kiss in crossing, the bridge will collapse and the couple



The beginnings of the Upper Quad

will be doomed to an eternity in one of Cornell's numerous gorges.

ON the more serious side, Main Library provides facilities much like those at Mann but on a larger scale. It is also the coordination point for the 36 libraries on campus. However, many Arts and Architecture students have deserted Main Library and flocked to Mann.

MAIN Libe does have one big advantage over Mann though: its closeness to the Ivy Room. This is the big cafeteria in the basement of Willard Straight Hall, the student union. It is the home of beer, bull, and philosophy parties and the burial ground of many valuable hours.

Equally familiar but not so awe-inspiring is the Upper Campus. These buildings form a U with Mann Library at the head and house most of the Ag. School's lecture halls. Reading from end to end: Comstock Hall, Caldwell Hall, Warren Hall, Mann Library, Plant Sciences, East Roberts, Roberts Hall, and Stone Hall.

An intricate tunnel system resembling an ant colony connects many of these buildings. By running through basements, up and down stairs, across alleyways, and through hallways, it is possible to get almost all the way around the quad.

Warren 45 and Plant Sciences 233 are the two biggest lecture halls on the Ag. Campus. During finals week they house many scholars from the Lower Campus as well as aggies.

Sunshine—a rarity here at Cornell—brings Cornell aggies out on the quad en masse. On an especially nice day one may see games of frisbie and baseball, picnickers, sunbathers, a few sleeping students, and the greater part of Cornell's dog population, on the Upper Campus lawns.

Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University and evolver of the "Cornell idea," is the seated statue shown in the picture. Mr. Cornell was forced to stand but has been bearing it for many years.

Messrs. Cornell and White do occasionally get down off their pedestals, but it takes the passing, at midnight, of a coed sweet and pure to get them to rise and shake hands in the center of the quad. They are also reputed to wink at each other at times.

COEDS are the center of still another Cornell tradition. No matter where you go, if you dine with a coed or an alumna, you can count on her folding her napkin neatly down the center when she has finished. It is said that this tradition arose to ease the job of Cornell waitresses.

Other traditions concern the Rose Gardens in the Cornell Plantations, Buttermilk Falls, Greek Peak, and many other landmarks and people. Any Cornellian can tell you of many of them—others you can figure out for yourself.

Andrew D. White -- a cold statue?





Governor Hughes and Director Bailey on the steps of the Agricultural Main Building, May 1907.

"The measure of life is  
in the living of it"--  
Liberty Hyde Bailey.

By BRENDA L. DERVIN '60

## Another Feather in Bailey's Cap

CORNELL'S Liberty Hyde Bailey is ranked with Albert Einstein and Albert Schweitzer. He was an author, dean, scientist, horticulturist,

teacher, poet, and philosopher. His 96 years were filled with activity, and he will long be remembered as one of America's greats.

Director Bailey guiding the plow when ground was broken for the agricultural buildings,  
May 1905.



A stamp honoring the garden and horticulture clubs of America has been issued this March to commemorate the centennial of Bailey's birth.

And, rightly so, for "Lib" Bailey was life itself. He spent his ninetieth birthday parachuting down to the shores of the West Indies in search of rare palms and plants. As he described it: "I came down through the clouds on a shore of a virginal and spice-fragrant island to celebrate my anniversary all alone. Not one soul on that island knew—and I loved it!"

BAILEY spent his entire life observing and studying. He was raised in the apple orchards and forests of Michigan with Indians as his neighbors and plants as his friends. Bailey attended village schools and devoured every book he could get hold of, until he entered the University of Michigan as a student of agriculture.

At ten years, Bailey grafted trees for his neighbors; at 15 he lectured on birds, at 25, Asa Gray, "the founder of American botany," called on the student Liberty Hyde Bailey to be his assistant at Harvard College.

At 94 years, Dean Bailey examined a new species of blackberry.

Soon after, the University of Michigan appointed Bailey to fill a new seat in horticulture. Thus, Bailey began to break horticulture in as a new science and is credited with bringing order to horticultural study. This will assure his place as America's greatest horticulturist for many, many years to come.

Bailey believed that beauty should be preserved in plants. He, therefore, spent hours bringing wild plants into cultivation. His love for beauty in nature was evident not only in his lab work but also in his writings: "The earth has never been conquered by force. There are thousands of little and soft things still abundant in the world that have outlived fearsome, ravenous monsters of ages past. Frail, delicate plants may be more ancient than the mountains or plains in which they live."

Cornell University appointed Bailey as its new professor of general and experimental horticulture in 1888. This began a seventy-year stay at Cornell that made Bailey's arresting personality and vigor almost a legend on the Hill. His students have written that he would walk into the Morrill Hall lecture room on the third floor (then Cornell's agricultural headquarters) and start lecturing the minute his head and shoulders were inside the door. Fifty-five minutes later he was still talking and teaching the information he had accumulated.

BAILEY became the second Dean of the College of Agriculture in 1896. During his term, the enrollment rose from 100 to 1,400. He is remembered for fighting at Albany to make the Department of Agriculture a permanent College, and for fighting again to establish a Department of Home Economics.

In 1913, he retired as dean, according to his plan as a youth. He proposed to spend 25 years learning, 25 years in a practical vocation, and 25 years doing whatever he liked—writing, editing, searching for new plants, and lecturing.

Bailey received a bonus of 21 years on the last phase of his life and he spent every minute of it doing what he liked.



In 1935, he gave the Bailey Hortorium to Cornell and resided as its director until his death. The hortorium is a unique institution that deals chiefly in the study of cultivated plants. It has 250,000 herbarium specimens, one of the world's best horticultural libraries, and plant collections.

EACH year that Bailey was director of the Hortorium he studied one group of plants by growing them for comparative purposes. These results were added to the accumulations he has made through the years.

In addition, Bailey traveled all over the world, totaling over 250,000 miles in his search and study of plants. He had planned a trip to Africa, the only inhabited country he hadn't visited, for his 91st year. However, his travels ended in 1949 when he fractured his leg in New York City. Bailey never made that trip to Africa that he was saving "until I get old." His death came Christmas Night, 1954.

Bailey's fame will live mostly through his 75 books and numerous poems, articles, and philosophical discussions. Once a young aspiring scientist indignantly went to Bailey because he felt "Lib" was monopolizing the field in horticultural books and no one else had a chance. Bailey, in turn, burned several manuscripts already written so that other scientists could get their works published.

**LIBERTY** Hyde Bailey's books often rang with his philosophy of life, which he summed up as: "The measure of life is in the living of it and the acceptance of it for all it is worth or, at least, for all you can make of it—and you can make much of it! It is a marvelous planet on which we ride. It is a great privilege to live thereon. My life has been a continuous fulfillment of dreams."

The Liberty Hyde Bailey Commemorative Stamp.



# Step This Way It's Farm and Home

HUNDREDS of events are being sponsored by the New York State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine during Farm and Home Week, 1958.

## Botany

FUTURE scientists and their parents are the targets of many of the Agriculture School's exhibits. The botany department has on display plants growing today and others that grew as long ago as 250,000,000 B.C. as well as demonstrations of photosynthesis and respiration, two of the most important processes in plants.

Officials and professors of the College of Agriculture will be on hand also to tell parents, students, and others interested of some of the 15,000 jobs that annually crop up for agricultural college graduates, many of them in the science fields.



Cornell Round-Up Club's Annual Student Livestock Show.

SERVING New York State's farmers is the first duty of the College of Agriculture and the week includes many interesting events for the men in the blue denim suits.

## Animal Husbandry

Dairymen, for example, will hear five of their colleagues, four of whom operate purebred herds, tell how "good management makes the difference." The topics they will discuss include roughage production, breeding, heifer development, and the latest information on feeding methods.

Throughout Farm and Home Week the Animal Husbandry Department will guide visitors through its re-

The Cornell Countryman suggests the highlights and bylights of Farm and Home Week.

## Poultry

POULTRYMEN will have a chance to hear Joseph H. Fletcher, a New Hampshire poultryman, discourse on the much publicized plan for merging all the co-ops in the northeast.

Watching over the poultry display is Chicknik, the Poultry Department's answer to Sputnik. This satellite is a glass sphere housing a live chick. In there with the chick is a tiny radio sending signals back to "earth" where the bird's heartbeat will be recorded. The humane professors promise that both chick and moon will return safely at the end of the week.

## Contract Farming

Contract farming and its role as a possible new force in agriculture will be discussed by Dr. Earl Crouse of the Doane Agricultural Service. Both Mr. Crouse and Mr. Fletcher will speak on Wednesday.

## Professor Mellor

## AN illustrated discussion of United States agriculture will be presented by Professor John W. Mellor of the Agricultural Economics Department.

Professor Mellor aims to show the diversity of this nation's agriculture—with the exception of wet tropics, every agricultural region of the world is represented somewhere in the United States—and, through this, explain why it is so difficult to develop a single farm policy to satisfy all these demands.

## Livestock Show

THE 44th Annual Student Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest will climax Farm and Home Week on Friday, March 28. Cornell students will show about 100 animals, including classes of beef and dairy cattle, swine, and sheep in this competition.

# Farm Home Week -- Home Week 1958



Parents and children will be a topic for discussion on the Home Economics program for Farm and Home Week.

### Dean Myers

"WHAT'S ahead for New York farmers?" is the question Dean W. I. Meyers of the College of Agriculture and Professor Herrell DeGraff, one of the world's leading authorities on production and population, will attempt to answer.

### Home Economics

HOME economics today is the theme of this year's Home Economics College events. A featured subject in this area will be family life here and abroad. Discussions will range from changes in ways of handling children to housing for the aged. One lecture will be devoted to the individual dif-

A Farm and Home Week audience at a lecture on poultry.



ferences in children's growth patterns and a panel of specialists will consider why families move.

### Children

"WHEN Should Grown-ups Help?" a motion picture, will be shown in connection with a report on the current College research project on shame and pride in children. Parents and children and the problems that arise between them will be discussed following the showing of the film, "You and Your Family."

### International Families

On the international side, there will be discussions of recent changes in families and school systems in present day Germany, of family life in the Philippines, Thailand, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, and Iraq. Graduate students from abroad and faculty members who have visited foreign countries will participate in this program. Homemaking in South America, the Japanese house, and Chinese cooking will also come in for their share of attention.

### Clothes Construction

A special one-time event will be modelling by homemakers and their families of clothing made in home demonstration projects. These are meant to illustrate proper selection of patterns and fabrics.

### Fabrics

Jules Labarthe, Administration Fellow of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research at the University of Pittsburgh, will make another appearance this year. He will tell you what

can be expected from new fabrics when they are used for wearing apparel, draperies, upholstery materials, and rugs.

### Pre-School Children

Exhibits this year will feature art materials for pre-school children, buying and using dishwashers, food facts and fallacies, homemaking around the world, 5,000 years of locks and door ornamentation, and teaching materials used in the home demonstration program of the Extension Service.

### Food Preparation

FOR the community minded, the Home Economics School is presenting a lecture demonstration of the dining service of a community meal: furniture arrangement, space requirements, food storage, serving, etc. A word of warning to community meal planners will accompany the panel discussion "When Food is Poison." The point of this panel discussion is that food can look and smell all right and yet contain enough bacteria to be dangerous.

### Vet Open House

THE College of Veterinary Medicine will have its usual open house—in its new home this year. Visitors will get a chance to inspect the laboratories, clinics, and other facilities.

ALONG with the educational features of Farm and Home Week are the concessions where you can buy food, souvenirs, *Cornell Countrymen*, and other items to remember us by.

# Jack's Beanstalk Comes True

Gibberellic acid may open up new horizons in plant raising.

By THOMAS F. MANLEY '59

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Under ideal care, Bessies will peak at 88% to 93%. Flock averages for 12 months of lay run 235 to 270 eggs per bird housed.

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Very long winded layer—14 to 15 months continuous high lay. Production gets down to 60% to 55% at end of 15 months.

**EGG SIZE**  
Excellent. First 12 months of lay will usually run 82 to 85% large and extra large. From fourth month of lay on, egg size will run 92% to 95% large and extra large. Very few double yolked eggs at anytime.

**EGG SHAPE**  
Just about right in our opinion.

**SHELL COLOR**  
Chalk white.

**SHELL STRENGTH**  
Good.

**BLOOD SPOTS**  
Low. Very satisfactory.

**ALBUMEN QUALITY**  
Good.

**PERCENT "A's AND "AA's**  
Usually over 95%, as shown by egg grading stations.

**PLEASE NOTE:** No bird that has laid heavily 12 to 15 months will lay a beautiful, strong shelled egg with high interior quality. Babcock Bessies will lay a fine egg for about 12 months, but after that their egg quality will go down hill.

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AGRICULTURAL scientists are leaving their suppers and burning the midnight oil to find out what happens to a bean plant or a wheat seedling treated with a drop of gibberellic acid.

This growth stimulant is one of the most fascinating finds in agriculture in quite a few years. It causes phenomenal growth and affects just about any plant. The most obvious effect on plants is a marked increase in height of the shoot by increase of stem internodes—the spaces between the little round bands or swellings on the stems of plants. This increase in length of the internodes is due to the rapid elongating and dividing of the plant cells.

The methods of application are very simple. The acid may be applied through roots, leaves or stems with the same results.

WEAT seedlings grown in gibberellic acid show a 50% increase in height in just three weeks. The stem and leaves increase in length, but the width of the leaf blade decreases. Fast growth like this may show a marked chlorosis—yellowing of the plant tissue, due to the lack of nutrients needed to keep up with plant growth. More nutrients have to be added prior to or just after treatment with the acid.

INCREASE in total dry matter of the plant is another remarkable result from treatment with gibberellic. Rapid growth increases photosynthesis, the result of which increases carbon intake in plants. Of course, carbon is one of the important constituents of the carbohydrates that make up the total dry matter of the plant.

Giant growth reports have filtered in from all over the United States. Reports that corn and barley plants

triplied in size have come from different college experimental plots. In the East, tobacco farmers have reported large sized leaves, while down South, cotton is worth \$10 more per bale after it has been treated with gibberellic acid.

A FEW years ago, semi-commercial production of gibberellic acid was made possible by USDA research men. A crystallized form of the acid has been manufactured by a few of the larger drug companies. A vat fermentation process similar to that used in the production of penicillin and other antibiotics is used to produce gibberellic acid.

Just what the acid will do for farmers is one of the primary questions of researchers. High cost of production and the presence of many rough spots in the greenhouse are prominent blockades in gibberellic's path to our crop gardens.

Much research is inevitable before the acid can be used extensively by the farmer, as the cost of production is too high to deem it profitable to use. The time isn't too far off, though, when it will be widely available in solution form. One part of the acid to

1,000 parts of water can be combined with chemical weed killers and insecticides. This mixture will provide a combination once-over spraying. By using this method, weeds and insects will be effectively reduced and at the same time, tremendous growth of the plants will be stimulated.

The use of gibberellic acid does not increase the crop yield, but it stimulates plant growth so that the rate of maturity is faster. The only thing the acid does, is to give the plant a "push" so it matures in less than the normal time required. Therefore, the

growing season will be shortened. In relation to pasture and grain crops, the acid will enable a season-long growth. This will cut the cost of feeding hay and silage during the latter part of the summer. Feed costs will be cut considerably, as the farmer will get his picking corn before the frost.

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*Authentic Ivy League Styling*



## Fermentation: A Key to Good Silage

By ROBERT D. LOEB '61

GOOD silage is highly valued by farmers throughout the nation, especially among dairymen. Poor silage, however, is as worthless as leached hay.

Proper fermentation is the main factor in making good silage. The types and quality of the fermentation acids produced by forage plants have a direct effect on the worth of a year's silage.

UNDER ideal conditions plants convert their sugars into preservatives such as lactic acid, acetic acid, and succinic acid. However, under conditions which permit the rapid development of spore-forming bacteria, the lactic acid is converted into undesirable butyric acid and the plant proteins are changed into ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, and other compounds associated with spoilage.

JUST what the ideal conditions are is a question USDA's Agricultural Research Service set out to answer. They found that the way in which forage is handled has a great influence on the quality of the end product. When the forage was tramped, weighted, and immediately sealed it made high quality silage. It heated moderately—a good indication of low spoilage—as enzymes in the plant tissues and oxygen-loving bacteria on the plants consumed the available oxygen in the first five hours. According to these tests, the critical part of preservation takes place earlier than had been suspected.

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The Company has also provided pleasant and well-paying jobs for many men of all ages in all the eastern states, and invites inquiry regarding work opportunities that may be available.

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IN contrast it was found that the forage spoiled when it was left loose and unsealed for two days, especially if air had been forced through it. The carelessly handled silage heated abnormally in a few days and ultimately lost nutrients and much of the valuable lactic acid.

Silage quality is also affected by the kind of plant which is stored. It came as somewhat of a surprise to researchers to find that alfalfa consistently made better silage than orchard grass, which ordinarily has a higher sugar content.

ALFALFA seemed to withstand higher temperatures with less loss of nutrients than orchard grass. It also had a much lower spore count. The significance of these findings is not yet fully understood, but their importance is obvious in view of the current emphasis on high-protein forage.

The use of silage is becoming increasingly popular. The results of USDA's research may make it still more popular.

Proper fertilizer will make good grass; wise handling will make it into good silage.



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## Agriculture and the Arts

By PAUL J. TERNI '58

Do you know that you can earn a degree from a large Ivy League university that will combine agriculture with a variety of allied subjects — tuition free?

Well, you can at Cornell's College of Agriculture which is a division of the State University of New York, and as such, is without tuition for New York residents. In this college, you can receive a liberal education for a small fraction of the cost at other large Eastern universities.

A common misconception is that "agricultural college" means cows and combines and nothing more. Most people never think of the allied fields that agriculture covers, nor have they any inkling of the high caliber liberal education obtainable from a school like Cornell. Graduates of the College of Agriculture are in demand of both agriculture and industry.

Of course, the basic aim of the college is to raise the standard of agriculture in the state and country. However, there are a multitude of courses which, though allied with farming, are quite a way from it.

A student can take general agriculture for a broad background with which he can go into an industrial training program on a par with graduates of liberal arts colleges. He can do this at considerably less expense than the liberal arts graduate, since the Cornell man can obtain 67 of his 120 required credit hours from other divisions of

Cornell Ag student's do research in labs.



CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



Students get first hand experience in scientific method.

the university. He must take 54 hours of electives in the College of Agriculture, and a variable number of required courses in other divisions of the university. But he is allowed 20 hours of free electives.

THEN there is the Agricultural College faculty of men who are tops in their fields, and because of whom the college enjoys an excellent international reputation. This faculty, coupled with those in other divisions of the university, enables a student to secure the best possible education in many fields of study. Let us take an example. If a student desires to be a science teacher, he can take his education courses along with various connected science electives from the College of Agriculture. He can take the rest of his courses from other Cornell divisions. This arrangement will prepare him for his job as well as, if not better than, he would be prepared in other schools in this country. All this is tuition free, except for out-of-state students who must pay tuition of \$150 per term.

The graduate division of the college is perhaps even more renowned than the undergraduate division. It is known the world over, and draws the best students from all parts of the globe. There are programs in the college which lead to a master's degree in five years. One of the most popular of these is business and public administration. This is just another advantage of attending this all-around school.

THERE are many extra-curricular advantages for the student in Cornell's College of Agriculture. Like all other Cornell students, he is entitled to an enjoyment of Cornell's cultural opportunities. He also has an opportunity to participate in a vast and varied athletic program. He can gain much from conversing with Cornell's 10,000 students from all corners of the globe and all walks of life.

The amazing thing is that there are not enough students to make full use of these facilities. The Administration desires an additional 400 students. The college engages a full time employee to encourage eligible young people to apply for admission. It also utilizes its alumni to stir up interest in the school. Prospective students desiring further information should write to:

The Director of Admissions  
Roberts Hall, Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York

## PHOTOGRAPHY

- quality portraits
- application pictures
- party groups
- graduation pictures

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Cafeteria workers on the job.

**W**HEN lunchtime or dinnertime rolls around, the student of Home Economics or Agriculture has a choice of two eateries to attend, that is, if he or she doesn't want to take the long walk down to the lower campus. The choice lies between the Dairy Bar and the Home Economics Cafeteria. At the former, one can get a good meal consisting of something like baked ham, peas and carrots, a

## You Say You Like to Eat, Fella?

By IRWIN M. BRODO, Grad.

piece of home-made apple pie (like Grand-ma used to make) and a cup of good strong coffee. At Martha Van however, where cooking is an art and eating becomes more than just a way of satisfying an appetite, the choice of edibles becomes a veritable poem. Presented below is a list of some such exotic foods as actually appeared and still appears on the menu of the Home Economics Cafeteria.

### Entree

Link Sausage with Savory  
Sauerkraut  
Ragout of Beef

### Vegetables

Baked Acorn Squash  
Cauliflower Polonaise  
Hot Cream Slaw  
French Fried Parsnip  
Sweet Potato in Orange Sauce

### Salad

Peas, Cheese, and Pickle  
Arabian Peach  
Asparagus with Hard Cooked Egg  
Orange Sandwich

### Soup

Madrelene with Croutons

### Dessert

Grapefruit Snow  
Prune Whip with Custard Sauce  
Maplenut Mold

With the variety as shown above, the problem is not a lack of choices but which choice to make. Perhaps the student should simply let his stomach be his guide. Hearty appetite!

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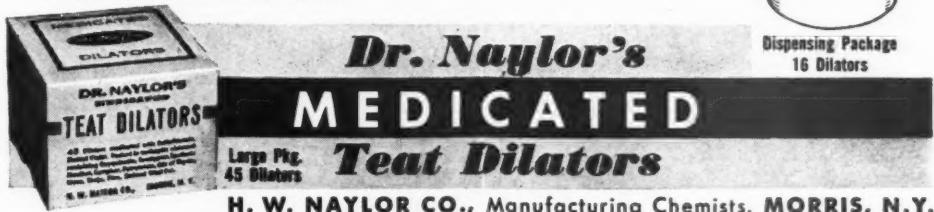
**INJURED TEATS, SCAB TEATS, STENOSIS, POST-OPERATIVELY**

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Contain Sulphathiazole — the self-contained anti-microbial medication in Dr. Naylor Dilators provides full time antiseptic activity in the entire streak canal. They do not depend upon packaging ointment for anti-septic or therapeutic properties. The medication is IN the Dilators and is released slowly IN the teat to combat infection, reduce inflammation and keep streak canal open to promote normal healing, natural milking. Positive retention in large or small teats!

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BE SURE TO VISIT  
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FROM 1 to 4 p. m.  
EVERY DAY**

There's a real opportunity for students and dairy men to visit NYABC headquarters during Farm & Home Week. You can see the bulls. Staff members will be on hand to answer questions about the bulls and the NYABC breeding program. A special exhibit and an information booth will be set up in the collection barn.

A special invitation is extended to ag instructors and 4-H leaders to bring their youth groups to NYABC while they're in Ithaca. Members of these groups can learn about job opportunities in artificial breeding work.

Make a note now—to visit NYABC from 1 to 4 any afternoon during Farm & Home Week, at the Judd Falls Road headquarters of

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**Blue Jackets  
on a  
Green Campus**

(Reprint from March, 1955 Countryman)

**B**LUE jackets bearing gold emblems and the letters FFA greatly outnumber Cornell blazers on the upper campus this week. According to past records, wearers of the F.F.A. have annually migrated to the campus during Farm and Home Week. Here, mingling with other visitors, they have been known to exhibit unbounded enthusiasm and high spirits to a far greater degree than is common among the sedate Cornellians about them.

**T**HESE New York State high school boys, as Future Farmers of America, are members of the largest farmboy organization in the world. The F.F.A. consists of more than 8,500 local chapters in 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. A total membership of over 360,000 was recorded in 1953 when the Future Farmers of America celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Despite varied local types of agriculture and different backgrounds, farm boys have met and worked together as Future Farmers with the same goals. According to Mr. A. W. Tenny, National Executive Secretary of the organization: "The primary aim of the Future Farmers of America organization is the development of agricultural leadership, cooperation, citizenship, and patriotism."

**A**look at the past activities and many achievements of Future Farmers is a good indication that these major goals are being attained in many ways. Chapter activities, thought out, directed, and actually performed by the boys, supplement the instruction F.F.A. members receive in school vocational agricultural courses. Public speaking contests with an aim toward developing leadership, community projects emphasizing cooperation and citizenship, plus many individual projects designed to help the boys become good American farmers, are but a few F.F.A. initiated activities. Recreation and training in thrift are also important in the preparation of F.F.A. members for establishment in farming.

Based on the individual member's achievement in vocational agriculture and progressive establishment in farming, there are four degrees of active membership, beginning with the "Green Hand" degree, then "Chapter Farmer" and finally "State Farmer." From members holding these three degrees, some are annually chosen for the highest degree conferred by the National Organization of F.F.A., "American Farmers." Yet, this is not the top honor available to Future Farmers. A "Star Farmer of America" is selected each year from the members receiving the



## The Future Farmers of America insignia.

"American Farmer" degree. These honors and degrees offer incentive to the boys, urging them to demonstrate outstanding farming ability and superior qualities of leadership and citizenship.

IN New York State, the exalted principles of the F.F.A. were followed in a "Young Farmers' Club" several years before the F.F.A. itself was founded. The first local chapter of Young Farmers was organized in 1920 in the Endicott High School, under the leadership of S. O. Salmon, teacher of agriculture there. Other chapters developed and were integrated in 1926, when a State association was established.

By the time the first annual State meeting was held in the fall of 1927, the organization boasted approximately 16 chapters throughout New York. Paul Landon of Trumansburg was the State Association's first president.

The association expanded and started a publication known as the *New York Timer*, initiated a speaking contest at the State Fair, and held the first mid-winter association meeting at Cornell during Farm and Home Week. The next big step was the New York State organization's affiliation with the F.F.A. The Young Farmers of New York progressed, using what they learned in vocational agriculture classes at school to practical advantage in their homes and on the farm.

A great deal can be understood about the organization of the Future Farmers of America through an analysis of their familiar national emblem. The owl is symbolic of wisdom and knowledge; the plow represents labor and tillage of the soil; and the rising sun in the background stands for progress and the day when all farmers are trained and have learned to cooperate. These symbols are surrounded by the cross-section of an ear of corn, a crop native to America and grown in every state, denoting common agricultural interests. The eagle, indicative of the national scope of the organization, sits majestically atop everything else.

Their success in farming and as good citizens, demonstrated by past and present members of the Future Farmers of America, indicates that much is gained by living up to the organization's motto:

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# Alumni News

By NANCY LINK '60

## Going Farming?

If you or any of your friends are interested in buying a farm, we have dairy farms, poultry farms, and cash crop farms, from part-time to four-man operations in Southern Cayuga County.

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**W**ELOCOME back Mr. John A. Mott. The *Cornell Countryman* wants to extend its respects to a very courageous and ambitious man. Mr. Mott graduated from Cornell Ag School in 1937. As a vocational ag

teacher Mr. Mott taught school for three years. The yen for farming soon caught hold and he went into the dairy business. He now owns 50 milkers and 365 acres of land in Hartwick, N. Y. Unfortunately Mr. Mott contracted polio last year and therefore could no longer do heavy work around the farm.

Mr. Mott has returned to Cornell and is taking advanced courses in Rural Education. His wife, a former Home Ec girl, and the two Mott boys run the farm while Dad attends classes at Cornell.

Have  
a  
Treat  
for  
Lunch!



Stop at the Poultry Science Club concession for Bar-B-Que'd chicken and all the trimmings.

Profit from the concession will be used in a scholarship for an entering student next fall.

## Poultry Science Club

**Empire Breeders  
For Better  
Livestock**

### BROWN-SWISS

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**A**LFRED H. Wegener '56, has joined the agricultural account group of the New York office of Marsteller, Rickard, Gebhardt and Reed, Inc., as assistant account executive.

He was formerly with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, where he was senior copywriter for consumer and trade ads for agricultural and garden products of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc. Previous to that he did editorial work for the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and was with the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He also has managed several farms.

Al Wegener receiving award from Professor Gibson.



CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

# A Village Revitalized

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By S. A. CHIMA, Grad.

**C**OMMUNITY development programs were started in India a little more than five years ago. The program is aimed at bringing about social and economic improvement. Not merely providing food, clothing, health, educational, and recreational facilities to the villagers, but, more important, changing the mental attitude of the people and instilling in them a desire for higher standards of living and the will and determination to work toward these.

Extension workers started moving through the villages discussing the problems of the people with them and helping them to solve them. In these workers the villagers found friends and guides instead of feared government officials.

**V**ILLAGE after village is undertaking new programs and adopting a new way of life. Saureli village is one of these transformed towns. It had manpower resources and other potentialities, but, on account of the accumulated lethargy of its inhabitants, its energy remained dormant. The village was awakened and molded into the self-creating, vigorous unit that it is today.

This is a small village but, fortunately, a body of good leaders was available. The problems were discussed and plans drawn up with the people of the village. At the outset this village had low productivity, scattered holdings, no irrigation, no school, no health facilities, no drainage, and no available credit. Now, after five years, this village has become the pride of its area. It has consolidated the lands, dug new wells for irrigation, reclaimed all waste area, begun the utilization of fertilizer, and improved implements and methods.

The extra money which farmers are earning from improved crops is being used to better the living level of the inhabitants and to aid in community projects.

**T**HIS community has erected a new school building and a village recreation center. It has gotten covered wells for drinking water and put in a drainage system as well. All this has happened in the short period of five years and has occurred exclusively through self-help measures.

In this way silent revolution is going on in Indian villages. The extension workers are working alongside their village brothers, helping them to solve their problems through their own efforts.

Road building in India.



MARCH, 1958

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For future layer profits, guard your investment in baby chicks. Follow the Beacon three-point profit plan.

1. Buy good blood lines—chicks with bred-in ability as heavy egg producers.
2. Follow good management practices—for latest techniques consult your Beacon Feed Dealer or your Beacon Advisor.
3. Start chicks right with Beacon Complete Starter—fortified and balanced to provide all known nutritional requirements, plus reserve for stress periods.

Beacon *Complete Starter* helps build strong bones, big frames, well developed digestive systems for better feed conversion—helps attain complete feathering faster.

More important, Beacon *Complete Starter* is the first essential step in the Beacon program for better layer profits. This scientifically designed and tested program has helped thousands of successful poultrymen to "feed out" inherited egg laying qualities and attain *sustained high egg production*.

So, build chick bodies now for extra profits later—build bodies for high sustained laying, with low laying house mortality. Laying cycles of 14 or 15 months and longer are common when replacement layers are grown on the Beacon feeding program.

Begin the Beacon three-point profit plan when you set out your next brood of replacement chicks. Take the first step now and see your Beacon Feed Dealer. Ask him for a copy of "Profitable Poultry Management" and other valuable Beacon literature.

### **Consult Your Beacon Advisor**

Your Beacon Advisor can help you plan and set up the most profitable feeding program for your flock size, equipment, available labor and type of operation. Invite him to visit your farm. It will pay you to know him better.

*From the Virginias to Maine*

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## Inquiring Countryman

By WILLIAM A. WINGELL '60

# Professors Air Opinions on Support Cuts

### Question:

On April 1st, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson will cut dairy price supports to the minimum 75 percent allowed. He is also now trying to obtain still lower flexibility in the program. What is your opinion regarding this decrease in farm price supports?

### Answers:

**Professor Robert P. Story**—“The effects in the New York market of lowering support prices of dairy products to 75 percent of parity have been overemphasized. Increases in milk production within the milkshed will have a much greater effect on prices in the New York market in 1958 than the announced changes in support prices. Lower support levels will cancel out some of the increase in milk prices that New York dairymen received in 1957. Much of this increase will be retained in 1958, however, and many dairymen will actually receive larger gross incomes from milk because of the increased volume of milk sold. In New York lower feed prices in 1958 are likely to more than offset the effect of lower support prices.”

**Professor Kenneth L. Robinson**—“As a consumer and taxpayer I think increased flexibility is appropriate, particularly if it is associated with relaxation of restrictions on wheat and cotton. There are some farmers who would be better off selling a larger volume at a smaller price, over a period of years. However, I don't believe the present Congress will vote for the increased flexibility in price supports. The House has never favored flexible supports and I don't think the bill will receive enough additional support to get it through.”

**Professor John W. Mellor**—“Lower support prices will hurt farmers with poor land more than those operating land that is highly productive in that they lack the potential for expanding their production to offset declining prices. Naturally this is undesirable for the farmer pressing tight against a mortgage. But, not to do this would be detrimental if we continued to maintain a high level of overproduction and caused the government to eventually do something more drastic.”



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## *Letters to the Editor*

# Coed Peeks Behind the Iron Curtain



Miss Anderson in front of Spass Tower of the Kremlin Wall on Red Square.

January 20, 1958

Dear Friends:

MY vacation is over and I am once again studying at the Royal Academy of Art at the University of Stockholm. But I am still thinking of my experiences during 12 days of my vacation when I was one of 53 students from Stockholm who traveled to Finland and Russia.

WE began our journey on the afternoon of Annan Dagen: the Second day of Christmas. After an all-night boat trip to the Finnish port of Turku, we went by train to Helsinki, where we boarded a Russian train. After crossing into Russia, our train stopped at the border station where we changed our money into rubles.

When we arrived in Leningrad, we were quite impressed by the monumental splendor of the buildings. Much of the city had been repaired, painted, and gilded for the 250th anniversary of its founding. The citizens were very proud of their city, and we were often asked if we liked it.

The students from Leningrad were very friendly and eager to meet us. We were invited to a party at a technical university. Although few could speak English, many of the Russian students were proficient in German. Those of us who could speak some German were surrounded by large groups of students. We had little chance to ask questions, because we were busy trying to answer theirs about our countries.

They were very interested in student life, living standards, sports, and music. They were enthusiastic about American jazz, which they heard over the Voice of America. The girls wanted to know about clothes, cosmetics, and dating. Most of them were dressed in ill-fitting, drab or loudly-patterned clothes, wore no make-up, and had hair styles reminiscent of the early 1900's. Perhaps we seemed as oddly dressed in their eyes.

IN Moscow, we met students from the state university. They were not as friendly as those from Leningrad. We had an opportunity to ask questions, but it was at an arranged session through an interpreter. We later managed to find some students who knew English, and they spoke bitterly of America, while telling us how wonderful Communism was.

It was more satisfying to speak with the people we met on the streets. Whenever we stopped at a street corner, we were quickly surrounded by a friendly crowd. Our garb and laughter identified us from the black-clad Russians, who moved along quietly: never laughing and seldom smiling. However, when they tried to speak with us, they smiled and laughed, showing the gleam of stainless steel false teeth. Little boys continually gathered around to trade pins and coins with us.

I think that everyone in Moscow knew that we were in town. This created quite an annoyance, because we were always being photographed. Movie cameras ground away in museums, restaurants, the Kremlin,

at parties, and whenever we stepped off our sight-seeing bus.

The unimpressive buildings of Moscow fronted on streets 130 feet wide. There were very few cars, and most people walked or rode buses, streetcars, or the subway. Moscow's subway, known as the Metro, is famous for the splendor of its stations. Each one is constructed in a different style, using marbles, stained glass, colored mosaics, stainless steel, or sculpture. The stations were extremely clean in spite of the tremendous crowds; New York subways seemed deserted in comparison.

IT was a wonderful experience to see things that we'd heard so much about: the Hermitage Art Museum in Leningrad, a ballet performed by the Bolshoi Theater, and the Kremlin. We saw the Moscow circus and a puppet show, and we attended a very lavish party given for us on New Year's Eve. At the party were many Russians, Poles, Chinese, and East Germans. At midnight everyone noisily sang "Auld Lange Syne" in his own language. On New Year's day we were led under police escort to the head of the endless line to visit the mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin.

After five days in Moscow, we boarded the train for our trip to Helsinki. It had become very cold (-35°F) and we were glad to leave. Many of the people we had met came to the station to say goodby.

When we passed over the border into Finland, everyone cheered; it was wonderful to feel free again. At our first meal, we each drank about a quart of milk, for we had had no milk during our stay in Russia. That evening we were introduced to the wonders of a true Finnish bath, complete with rolling in the snow and jumping in the sea.

On January 6, we left Finland by boat from Turku. After a stormy night, our boat crunched through the ice into Stockholm's harbor the next morning. It was nice to be home again.

Kay Gay Anderson

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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This new 1958 Surge Bucket won't wash itself, but it does make it mighty easy for you to see that it is clean because the inside, too, is looking-glass bright. It is so slick and smooth and clean and bright that it is hard for milkstone to get a toe hold.

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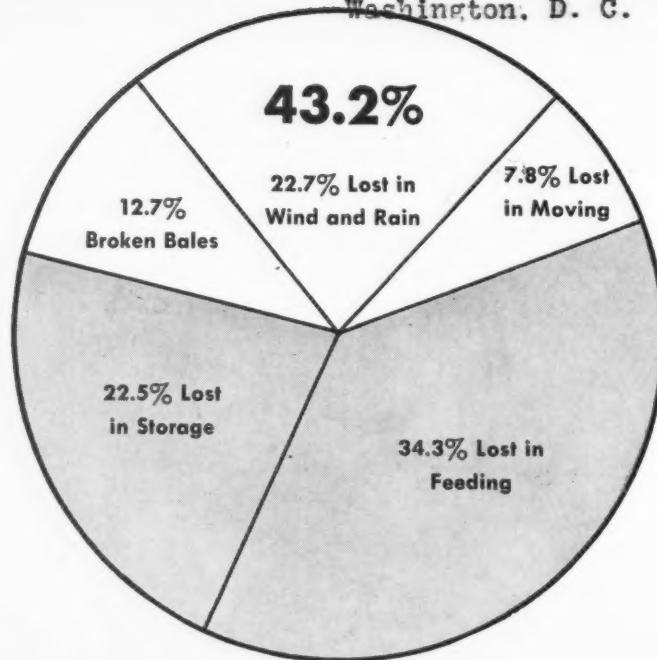
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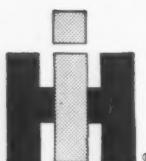
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